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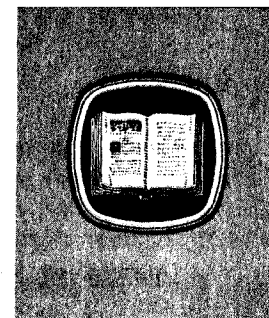
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The Development of Library Resources at Northwestern University

by William Jackson

Special Recruiting Program, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

In 1951 Northwestern University celebrated its centennial. Founded 100 years ago to serve the educational needs of the area bordering on Chicago--a territory which has developed into one of the world's leading centers of industry, commerce, and finance--the University has become a leading American institution of higher education. As a privately controlled university Northwestern has been chosen by thousands of men and women as the means through which to make investments in human welfare (1). Its growth has been continual, but particularly notable in the period since 1920, as indicated by comparative figures for a number of significant factors for the years 1920 and 1949 (Table 1). The growth in endowment, keystone of the financial structure of the private university, has been even more remarkable, for Northwestern's position among 12 major American universities has risen from twelfth to fifth, and the dollar amount has increased nearly tenfold--from \$6,520,000 in 1921 to \$61,300,000 in 1947 (2).

TABLE 1. GROWTH OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, 1920 - 1949.

	1920	1949
Faculty	553	1,926
Students	8,918	23,500
Buildings	35	95
Educational Plant Investment	\$ 2,760,000	\$ 30,780,600
Assets	\$11,960,000	\$100,000,000
Annual Budget	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 15,805,000
Volumes in Libraries	200,000	980,000

Source: Northwestern Library News, 4 (Oct. 14, 1949)5.

Today the University consists of 13 schools, located on its two lake-front campuses in Evanston and Chicago; the oldest dates from 1851 and the youngest from 1939. Nine of them are located on the Evanston campus--the College of Liberal Arts (founded in 1851), the School of Speech (1878), the School of Music (1895), the School of Commerce (1908), the Graduate School (1910), the Summer Sessions (1920), the School of Journalism (1921), the School of Education (1926), and the Technological Institute (1939). The Chicago campus contains four schools--the School of Medicine (1859), the School of Law (1859), the Dental School (1891), and the University College (1933); in addition the School of Commerce and the School of Journalism maintain evening divisions on this campus (3).

The development of library resources at Northwestern University has paralleled the growth of the institution itself; the greatest growth has come within the last thirty years, when four-fifths of the present book stock was added (Table 2). Today the libraries on the two campuses contain over one million volumes and rank thirteenth in size among those of American colleges and universities (4). This paper

attempts to trace the general development of library resources at Northwestern, and also to describe the general nature of the collections (5).

TABLE 2. GROWTH OF LIBRARIES OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY BY DECADES SINCE 1890.

<u>Decade Ending with</u>	<u>Volumes in Libraries</u>	<u>Volumes Added in Decade</u>	<u>Rate of Growth</u>
1890	23,279	*	*
1900	45,764	22,485	97%
1910	78,952	33,188	72%
1920	192,365	113,413	144%
1930	354,601	162,236	84%
1940	637,795	283,194	80%
1950	1,013,151	375,376	59%

Source: Northwestern Library News 4 (Aug. 4, 1950) 45 and 5 (Oct. 13, 1950) 5 and computations therefrom.

The University Library: Beginnings and Growth

As shown in Table 3, the total resources of the libraries of Northwestern University exceed one million volumes, divided between two groups of libraries, one in Evanston, the other in Chicago. All the libraries in Evanston form a single administrative unit, the University Library, headed by the University Librarian, while there are four separate libraries in Chicago, each serving a professional school and under the general direction of the respective deans (6). This situation makes difficult the effective co-ordination of the library resources and facilities of the University. A Library Council was created in the fall of 1946 to "serve as a medium for the exchange of information and the promotion of cooperation among the libraries it represents" (7). The Council is composed of the University Librarian and the librarians of the Archibald Church Medical Library, the Dental Library, the Elbert H. Gary Law Library, and the Joseph Schaffner Library. Thus the following sections will discuss first the development of the University Library and then of the libraries serving the four professional schools in Chicago.

In 1856, at its first meeting after the opening of Northwestern University, the Board of Trustees received a faculty report which "made evident the need of a library for the new university" (8), and six months later a room in the building now called Old College was fitted to serve this purpose. By the following June, holdings amounted to 1,977 volumes, many of them selected by President Randolph S. Foster. On the basis of a catalog of the library published in 1868, it is estimated that it contained about 3,000 volumes in 1860. By 1865 the library had received its first endowment, for Orrington Lunt conveyed to the University title to a tract of 157 acres in north Evanston, part in payment of earlier subscriptions, the rest as permanent endowment. Although the deed does not mention the library, "...evidently the generous donor's thought and wish were in that direction, for three years later this property was reserved by the board of trustees for the library, and called the 'Orrington Lunt Library fund'" (9). Within the next five years the library had received its first great gift of books; the purchase of the library of Johann Schulze, member of the Prussian ministry of public instruction, was made possible through the generosity of Luther Greenleaf of Evanston. The arrangements for the acquisition of this collection were made by Professor Daniel Bonbright, for many years Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Library, while he was in Europe in 1869. Contained in the collection

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were 11,246 volumes and about 9,000 unbound pamphlets, including many German doctoral dissertations. While the most important part of the collection was material in classics, other fields represented were history, political science, philosophy, and German literature (10). Since that time the library has received many gifts and bequests of books and money for book funds and for other expenses.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF BOOK STOCK IN 1950.

	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Charles Deering Library	576,861	57.0%
Technological Institute Library	38,677	3.8%
School of Music Library	9,785	1.0%
Geology & Geography Library	7,115	.7%
Department of Astronomy Library	4,387	.4%
Department of Mathematics Library	4,470	.4%
Total, University Library (Evanston)	<u>641,295</u>	<u>63.3%</u>
Archibald Church Medical Library	115,763	11.4%
Dental School Library	31,310	3.1%
Elbert H. Gary Law Library	146,567	14.5%
Joseph Schaffner Library	78,216	7.7%
Total, Professional Libraries (Chicago)	<u>371,856</u>	<u>36.7%</u>
Grand Total	<u>1,013,151</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Northwestern Library News, 5 (Oct. 13, 1950) 5 and computations therefrom.

As indicated, the first quarters for the library were in Old College, but with the completion of University Hall in 1869 the library was moved to the third floor of the new building, where it remained until 1894, when Northwestern opened its first library building--the Orrington Lunt Library, named in honor of the man who had made such generous gifts toward its construction. Designed by William Otis in an adaptation of the style of the Italian Renaissance, the library was constructed of Bedford limestone with dimensions of 162' by 73' (11). As the years passed, these quarters too became inadequate, but it was not until 1932 that a new building was available, made possible by the gift of one million dollars from the late Charles Deering and his family and named the Charles Deering Library in his honor. Designed by James Gamble Rogers, this Gothic structure occupies a commanding position on the Evanston campus about midway between its northern and southern limits. The exterior is constructed of Wisconsin Lannon stone; the floor area is over 90,000 feet, giving a cubic content of over 1 1/2 million feet and providing space for approximately 1,000 readers. The stack area, extending eastward toward Lake Michigan, contains shelving for 600,000 books (12).

The University Library, according to the Statutes of the University, is composed of all the libraries on the Evanston campus. It was recognized as one administrative unit as far back as 1911, but it has taken a long period of years to succeed in achieving unity of the library resources on the Evanston campus. The rapid growth of the University has, of course, caused increased demands to be made upon the library, but as late as 1944 the Acting University Librarian reported that "The University Library has too long been little more than a college library, struggling to satisfy the increasing demands of a rapidly growing university, yet succeeding only to a

limited degree in keeping pace with the development of curriculum and with demands arising from the expansion of the schools on the Evanston campus" (13).

However, progress in recent years has been outstanding. Since the present University Librarian, Mr. Jens Nyholm, took office in the fall of 1944, the successive administrative and budgetary consolidations of the Charles Deering Library, the Technological Institute Library, the School of Music Library, and the Geology and Geography Library have taken place. A Life Sciences collection, consisting of the former departmental libraries of botany and zoology was established; the Curriculum Laboratory, formerly under the School of Education, was likewise integrated into the University Library; and a Map Library was begun. "These developments have left only two minor departmental libraries, the Mathematics Library and the Astronomy Library, to be operated by departmental staff members under general technical supervision of the Science Library of the University Library" (14). No less progress has been made in augmenting the resources of the University Library. In the thirty year period, 1919/20 to 1949/50, the book stock has increased more than fivefold (from 123,993 to 641,295 volumes), while the number of serials currently received has multiplied almost nine times (from 761 to 6,605) (15). In 1950 two-thirds of the 9,754 serials currently received came to the University Library; the remainder went to the four libraries in Chicago.

The University Library: Special Materials

Among the various types of special materials serials undoubtedly rank first in importance, and here the Northwestern collection has been strengthened greatly in recent years. In addition to the increased number of serials currently received numerous back files of important journals have been acquired in the last decade or so; in one year alone more than 3,500 volumes of 90 periodicals were added (16). Newspapers, an important division of serial resources, are housed in a special Newspaper Room on the ground floor of Deering Library. At present the University Library receives 42 titles, including the New York Times, the London Times, Izvestia, Pravda, Le Monde, La Prensa, several Oriental titles, and some published by American labor groups; in some cases files extend back as far as 1850 (17).

Government publications are shelved in the Document Room at the north end of the ground floor of Deering Library. Northwestern University was designated a depository for United States publications by Senator John Logan in 1876, and the library has a fairly complete collection of all documents issued since that date, as well as "a substantial proportion of the documents issued before that time" (18). Selective policies have been followed in regard to the acquisition of documents of state and municipal governments; the collection is naturally strongest in those of the state of Illinois, Cook County, and the city of Chicago. The Document Room also contains a practically complete set of the publications of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the United Nations.

Since the library does not report holdings of manuscripts in its annual statistics, it is difficult to ascertain the size and scope of this material. Among the more important holdings are several in the field of history. During a 1914 trip Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, former University Librarian, acquired a South American collection composed of over 40,000 pieces of manuscript documents. Bound in 64 folio volumes, this material was gathered by the Bolivian scholar, Nicolas Acosta of Nor Yungas, and relates especially to Peru and Bolivia, but also contains items on Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Paraguay, the Chaco territory, and Argentina. The earliest manuscript is dated 1574, but the set includes material from the late sixteenth through

the late nineteenth century (19). The Manasseh Cutler collection, the gift of General Charles G. Dawes in 1942, consists of original documents belonging to the Ohio Company, with which Cutler was associated as a partner with General Rufus Putnam, and more than a thousand letters on the Northwest Territory and papers of Putnam (20). In 1947 Mr. Charles S. Graves gave the library 55 volumes of diaries by his father, Abraham D. Graves, which present an interesting picture of political and social conditions in Illinois during the period 1847-1907 (21).

Closely related to manuscripts are rare books and special collections. The growing importance of the University's holdings in these fields were formally recognized in the fall of 1949 with the creation of the post of Curator of Special Collections (22). Incunabula are naturally of first importance among rare books; twelve years ago Northwestern ranked thirty-fifth among American universities in this type of material with 33 items (including 10 in the Gary Law Library) (23); since this survey additions have brought the total to 76, and mention may be made of a small collection of 7 incunabula from Mr. William B. Greenlee, 14 items acquired from the Royal Library in Copenhagen (of which no other copies are in the Chicago area), and the Didascalion of Hugo de Saint Victor, the one millionth volume added to the libraries of Northwestern University (24). There are about 80 Aldines, approximately 70 Elzevirs, more than 300 books printed in England before 1640 and about the same number printed there before 1700. The rare book collection had grown to 4,800 volumes in 1951 (exclusive of those in special collections); in addition the library has four to five thousand semi-rare books, consisting of private press items, limited and special editions, fine bindings, illustrated or autographed volumes and association copies (25). Into this category fall a number of Bruce Rogers items, including his World Bible, presented to the University in 1950 as its million-and-first volume by Miss Edith L. Patterson, and a complete collection of the books issued by the Limited Editions Club since its founding in 1929; apparently only two other university libraries have complete sets (26).

The University Library over the years has acquired a number of special collections, but since each is devoted chiefly to one subject it seems appropriate to defer mention of them until the sections on the humanities, social sciences, and mathematics and science. The Biblioteca Femina is somewhat different and is therefore described at this point. Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton assembled the nucleus of this collection for the International Conclave of Women Writers of the International Congress of Women, held in Chicago in 1933; the National Council of Women of the United States presented it to Northwestern University. Authors, publishers, the International Round Table of Letters (New York, 1939) have made additions, and the Chicago Public Library transferred the books assembled for the World's Colombian Exposition (1893) by the International Council of Women. The Biblioteca Femina now numbers over three thousand items, representing 38 countries and showing "the wide range of woman's contributions to literature and culture" (27).

Finally, mention must be made of the University Archives, housed in the Charles Deering Library. Chiefly a historical collection of books, pamphlets, correspondence, university records and publications and other memorabilia pertaining to Northwestern, it also contains photographs, some manuscript items, and some material about the early history of the city of Evanston, as well as information about student activities and copies of student publications (28).

Resources of the University Library in Three Main Areas.

From special materials we turn to a consideration of the University Library's resources in the humanities, in social sciences, and in mathematics and science. While it will not be possible to describe holdings in all subjects, some significant items are singled out for mention, especially those which illustrate the growth of

library resources. Naturally some subjects have outpaced the whole library in rate of growth. For the decade 1939-1949, Table 4 shows a growth rate of 60% for the library as a whole, while rates for the 11 subjects tabulated range from 157% to 38%, with mean and median averages of about 71%.

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BY SUBJECT, 1939 - 1949*

Rank	Subject	Volumes 1939	Volumes 1949	In- crease	Per Cent
1	Applied sciences	12,517	30,582	18,065	157%
2	Fine arts	12,232	23,153	10,921	89%
3	General sociology, political science, and economics	48,057	84,129	36,072	75%
4	Life sciences	10,040	17,337	7,297	73%
5	History, biography, geography	44,922	76,603	31,681	71%
6	Bibliography	8,795	15,033	6,238	70%
7	General encyclope- dias, serials, newspapers	15,710	25,851	10,141	65%
8	Education	14,678	23,490	8,812	60%
9	Mathematics and physical sciences	28,667	41,319	12,652	44%
10	Philosophy and religion	21,888	31,014	9,126	42%
11	Language and liter- ature	<u>95,787</u>	<u>132,470</u>	<u>36,683</u>	<u>38%</u>
	Total	313,293	500,981	187,688	60%

*Catalogued volumes only; documents and films excluded.

Source: Unpublished library records and computations therefrom.

It is convenient to consider the humanities as composed of language and literature, fine arts, and philosophy and religion. The first of these, while not so rapidly growing as other areas, occupies first rank in number of volumes held in 1949 as well as in number added for the decade 1939-1949. Holdings in classics, including many items from the Greenleaf collection, are outstanding, while in English and American literatures there are many special collections, such as printed English dictionaries, the Kaye collection (about a thousand seventeenth and eighteenth century books and pamphlets on Deism), a number of books, pamphlets, facsimiles, and manuscripts by and about Robert Burns, early American journals and "little magazines," Whitman items, and first editions of many important authors. In 1948 the University Library received by bequest from Elmer A. Smith a Johnson-Boswell collection of over 900 volumes, together with an endowment for future additions; it contains not only material by and about Johnson and Boswell but also on other members of their circle. Two special collections have enriched Northwestern's holdings of German literature, viz., the Schneider group, acquired in 1898, of about 2,500 volumes, chiefly original editions of important German authors (29), and the Schwitkis collection of about 10,000 volumes, including collected works of some 70 German writers and German translations of Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Scandinavian, Russian, English, and American authors (30). In the Romance group French literature occupies first place in number of volumes held, while Spanish is the most rapidly growing of all literatures. An important 1948 acquisition con-

sisted of 8,500 Spanish plays (31), while the collection of Mexican drama is "probably one of the richest in the country" (32).

In the fine arts Northwestern has a separate Music Library which was reorganized in the fall of 1945 with the appointment of a professional librarian for the first time and the provision of new quarters in the same building as the School of Music. In five years the original collection of some 3,000 volumes has more than tripled, and holdings also include school song books, scores, miniature scores, theses in music, sheet music, periodicals, and phonograph records (33). The rest of the fine arts collection is housed in Deering Library, and the entire area is one of the most rapidly growing sections of the University Library (Table 4). In philosophy Northwestern has built up Kant and Fichte collections containing important first editions (34).

In the list compiled by Robert B. Downs in 1942, Northwestern collections in economics and political science were rated outstanding (35). In the former there is strength in economic history (including about 6,000 books and pamphlets on British and French economic history, originally duplicates in the Kress Library at the Harvard Business School), and three notable additions in recent years have enriched the holdings on the history of railroads. These are (a) a collection of over 1,000 items, originally assembled by the late Frank F. Fowle, pertaining not only to railroads but also to canals, bridges, and roads, (b) a complete set of the reports of the Railway Committee for the Study of Transportation, organized by the Association of American Railroads, and (c) the personal library of Ralph Budd, containing books on railroads and the development of the West, together with reports, plans, and photographs relating to the Cascade Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway (36). In 1942 the University Library purchased the private library of the late Franz Boas, greatly increasing its resources in anthropology; this collection contained more than 4,500 volumes and 9,000 reprints, among them many early works in anthropology and excellent holdings of primitive art and primitive linguistics (37). For research in the Civil War the University Library possesses a group of Sherman letters and books, several of the latter interleaved with manuscript notes by the General, while the postwar years have witnessed the accumulation of a unique array of European underground publications--books, newspapers, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, broadsides, clippings, and other documents--of World War II. Built up largely through gifts and strongest in holdings of Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, and Greek material, the collection now numbers thousands of items, comprising one of the finest amassments of its kind in the country (38).

The University Library has also been engaged in building area collections containing material from several of the social sciences. One of them, dealing with Africa, south of the Sahara, supports the Department of Anthropology's research program; it centers on anthropology but also contains material in economics, politics and government, history, geography, and travel literature and includes three special collections, totaling more than 2,000 volumes, chiefly on the Congo (39). A second area deals with the Far East with particular emphasis on Japan (there are 10,000 volumes in Japanese alone) and has large numbers of government documents and serial publications (40). Still another area is Latin America; holdings here embrace the 64 folio volume set of papers already mentioned under manuscripts.

Northwestern University's library needs in mathematics and science are met by a number of collections only one of which is located in Deering. By far the most important and largest is the Technological Institute Library, located on the third floor of the Technological Institute building and housing material in the fields of chemistry, physics, and engineering. Serving the youngest of the schools of the University, this collection has grown vigorously since moving to its new quarters in 1942; book stock has almost doubled, and the number of serials currently received has risen from 128 to 680. In 1950 the total resources of this library consisted of 38,677 volumes, 3,976 pamphlets, 8,984 reports and other uncatalogued items; serial sets numbered about 925,

of which more than 300 are complete from volume one (41).

Two scientific collections are housed in University Hall: the Geology and Geography Library, and the Map Library. The former contains over 7,000 catalogued volumes and receives about 125 serials currently; the latter, established in 1946/47, has about 54,000 maps from the US Army Map Service and from other governmental agencies in the US and foreign countries (42). The only two departmental collections in the University Library, the Mathematics Library and the Astronomy Library, contained about 4,500 volumes each in 1950, and are located respectively in the Lunt Building and the Dearborn Observatory. The Mathematics Library possesses a pamphlet and reprint collection of more than 7,000 items published since 1900 (43). Completing the picture of scientific holdings (and the only collection housed in the Charles Deering Library) is the Life Sciences Library, established in 1947 by a consolidation of the departmental libraries of botany and zoology with the addition of some material in biochemistry and back files of journals in these fields (44).

The Special Libraries in Chicago

Of the four libraries serving the professional schools on the Chicago campus, the Archibald Church Medical Library traces its history as far back as 1860, but until 1907 was considered an alumni activity. Until 1925 the library grew at a very moderate rate, increasing from five to eleven thousand volumes, but when Dr. Irving S. Cutter became Dean of the School in that year a period of very rapid expansion began--the collection grew from 10,857 volumes in 1924/25 to 45,430 in 1929/30, an increase of 319%. Named in recognition of the gift made by Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Church and of Dr. Church's many years of outstanding service to the School and to the medical profession, this library is housed in the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building. In 1950 the Archibald Church Library contained 115,763 bound volumes, 6,768 reprints and pamphlets, 6,473 catalogued theses, 4,976 portraits and pictures, and 942 current serials.. Included in its holdings is a fine basic collection of over 4,000 medical classics, including numerous first editions. This library, one of the five largest medical school collections in the country, will be able to enrich and strengthen its present resources with the successful completion of the Northwestern University Centennial Campaign, currently under way, for which Medical School alumni are raising \$500,000 to endow the Archibald Church Medical Library (45).

Although it is the smallest of Northwestern's libraries, the Dental School Library probably ranks as the most complete dental school collection in the world. Housed in the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building, it has increased tenfold in resources in the 35 year period 1915-1950--from 3,018 to 31,310 volumes. In addition, it contains about 5,000 pamphlets and a number of pictures, slides, maps, manuscripts, and films. Periodical files date from the earliest such publications in the United States and Canada (1839), while early masterpieces of dental literature make up a rare book collection of more than a thousand items, many given by Dr. William Trueman of Philadelphia (46).

A third library on the Chicago campus of Northwestern University is the Joseph Schaffner Library, named in honor of the man who played an important role in the development of the School of Commerce and its library. In the last 25 years the number of volumes in the library increased more than tenfold--from 6,250 in 1924/25 to 78,216 in 1949/50. Until 1942, when the library of the University College (the evening division offering courses for adults) was merged into it, the Schaffner collection contained only material on commerce, industry, and finance; the main emphasis has continued to be on that area. At the end of 1949/50 serials currently received numbered 1,077, in comparison with 729 in 1929/30. In the important field of annual reports the collection was strengthened two years ago by a concerted effort to fill gaps in the files and an extensive program of binding; at present more than 1,500 are received

annually. Notable are the holdings in accounting, and the goal here is to make resources as comprehensive as possible, while other areas of interest embrace public finance and public utilities (47).

The Elbert H. Gary Law Library enjoys several distinctions as to size; it is the largest of the libraries on Northwestern's Chicago campus; it is the largest law library in the Chicago area, and it ranks sixth in size among the nation's law school libraries. Named in honor of Judge Gary (who was graduated from the Law School in 1867 and provided for its building and chief endowment funds), it grew from 60,000 volumes in 1926 to 124,000 in 1946, but in the immediate pre-war and war years the average number of books added annually dropped considerably, from 4,693 in the decade 1926-1936 to 1,707 in the decade 1936-1946. In 1946, under the leadership of newly appointed librarian William R. Roalfe, an expanded acquisitions program began, greatly assisted by the decision of the Law Alumni Association to raise a fund for the purchase of books to be known as "The John Henry Wigmore Library Fund," in honor of the School's Dean from 1901 to 1929; in 1951 the goal of \$140,000 was reached, and of this amount \$50,000 is to be used for immediate needs and \$90,000 over a ten year period. Begun in 1948, this fund has already provided for the purchase of 9,181 volumes in the past three years, increasing the number of additions to the collection to a total of over 5,000 for each year. The total accessions for the five post-war years come to 22,509 or an average of 4,502 per year--a considerable increase over that of the decade 1936-1946. The Gary Library contained at the end of 1949/50 a total of 146,567 volumes, divided into three main groups: Anglo-American law (over 85,000 volumes), foreign law (over 45,000 volumes), and international law (over 10,000 volumes). There is also a notable collection of rare books in the field of law. Serials currently received numbered 247 in 1934/35 and 751 in 1949/50 (48).

This paper has presented a brief historical survey of the development of library resources at Northwestern University and has given a general description of present collections. The following statements may serve as summary observations. It is clear that in order to understand the nature of the resources of the libraries of Northwestern University one needs to remember that 80% of the present holdings were acquired in the 30 years since 1920. This reflects, of course, the rapid development of the University itself during the past three decades. As a consequence, special collections and holdings in subjects related to the research interests of the University have played an increasingly important role in the growth of library resources; for example, the acquisition of the Boas, Cutler, and Spanish drama collections in recent years reflects this emphasis. A second fact to bear in mind is that Northwestern is served by two groups of libraries--the University Library (and its branches) in Evanston and the libraries of the professional schools in Chicago. The former contains the main collection, while the four libraries in Chicago specialize in the fields of medicine, dentistry, law, commerce, and journalism. Finally, one may venture to predict, as Northwestern University enters its second century, that library resources will continue to develop in order to meet the teaching and research needs of the University and that the further contributions of Northwestern to human welfare and knowledge will in part be made possible by the treasures of knowledge found in its libraries.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Northwestern University, Investments in Human Welfare (Evanston, Ill., 1948?) p. 8, 40.
- (2) Louis R. Wilson, Maurice F. Tauber, and Robert B. Downs, Report of a Survey of the Libraries of Cornell University (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, 1948) p. 12.

- (3) Northwestern University, op. cit., p. 19 f.
- (4) Northwestern Library News 5 (Oct. 13, 1950) 1.
- (5) This paper is a digest of an unpublished study, The Resources of the Libraries of Northwestern University (Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. Library School, 1951) 125 p., originally prepared for Library Science 427, "Resources of American Libraries." Copies of the full study are available at the University of Illinois Library School Library, and the Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
- (6) Northwestern University, By-Laws and University Statutes, Adopted April 26, 1936. With all amendments to October 1, 1945 (mimeographed; Evanston, 1945?), par. X, sec. 3.
- (7) Report of the University Librarian: 1949/50 (typewritten).
- (8) Lodilla Ambrose, "The Library" in Arthur H. Wilde, Northwestern University: A History, 1855-1905 (NY: The University Publishing Society, 1905) vol. 3, p. 196.
- (9) Ibid., p. 197, 200-201.
- (10) Ibid., p. 197-198.
- (11) Ibid., p. 201-203.
- (12) Eleanor F. Lewis, Charles Deering Library: A Description (typewritten; Evanston, 1932?).
- (13) "Report of the Acting University Librarian," Northwestern University Bulletin 45 (Dec. 25, 1944) 95.
- (14) Report of the University Librarian: 1948/49 (typewritten).
- (15) "Report of the University Librarian: 1919/20," Northwestern University Bulletin 22 (Feb. 25, 1922) 140; Report of the University Librarian: 1949/50 (type-written).
- (16) Report of the University Librarian: 1946/47, p. 6.
- (17) Northwestern Library News 4 (Aug. 25, 1950) 2; "The University Register: 1949/50," Northwestern University Bulletin 50 (Nov. 14, 1949) 61.
- (18) Northwestern University, Handbook of Charles Deering Library (Evanston, Ill., 1940) p. 18; Ambrose, op. cit., p. 200.
- (19) Jac Nachbin, "Descriptive Calendar of South American Manuscripts," Hispanic American Historical Review 12 (1932) 242-59, 376-86, 503-21, 13 (1933) 124-42, 267-80, 403-19, 524-42.
- (20) Carl W. Hintz, "Notable Materials Added to North American Libraries, 1943-47," Library Quarterly 19 (1949) 188.
- (21) Northwestern Library News 1 (April 25, 1947) 1.
- (22) Ibid., 4 (Nov. 4, 1949) 2.
- (23) Fremont Rider, "Holdings of Incunabula in American University Libraries," Library Quarterly 9 (1939) 279.
- (24) Northwestern Library News 1 (June 13, 1947) 1, 4 (Aug. 4, 1950) 3; "Report of the Acting Librarian," Northwestern University Bulletin 45 (Dec. 25, 1944) 97; and unpublished library records.
- (25) Report of the Curator of Special Collections: 1949/50, and 1950/51 (type-written); and unpublished library records.
- (26) Northwestern Library News 4 (Aug. 4, 1950) 4; Union List of Serials (2d ed.; NY: Wilson, 1943) p. 1587.
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